

REMARKS

These remarks are in response to the fourth, final Office Action mailed on May 3, 2002. The Office Action maintained its previous rejection of claims 1-42. Although claims 1, 2, 12-14, and 31-35 are believed allowable for the reasons given in the previous response, they have been cancelled to facilitate the application process. Claim 15 and has been rewritten in independent form by incorporating their underlying claims. All of the independent claims have been amended to further specify that the recited anti-reflective layer (ARL) is an anti-reflective layer for use in a photolithographic process. These claims are respectfully submitted to be allowable over the prior art. Although believed allowable in their previous form, they have been so amended to further clarify their distinctions over the prior art. Additionally, a number of new claims have been added that are drawn to how absorbent the anti-reflective layer is, a particular composition of the anti-reflective layer, or a combination of these two aspects. Consequently, the present Amendment is being filed concurrently with a Request for Continued Examination (RCE). Additionally, the present Amendment is accompanied by a Declaration of one of the inventors, Timothy K. Carns.

Rejected claims

All of the pending claims recite the use of an anti-reflective layer (ARL) as part of a photolithographic process. As described in the present application between page 1, line 8, and page 2, line 6, is a layer used during the formation of integrated circuits and is placed formed over the structure before the formation of a photolithographic mask. As described in the accompanying Declaration, the ARL absorbs the majority of radiation that penetrates the resist by being less reflective than the surface upon which it is placed would otherwise be.

The Office Action rejects independent claims 3, 15, 36, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kayanuma et al. (U.S. patent number 5,397,729). This is respectfully submitted to be in error. The Kayanuma reference has no teachings as to the use of antireflective layers for use in photolithographic process. The cited feature in the Office Action (layer 59 of Figure 4e) is a metal silicide layer. As discussed in the accompanying Declaration, such layers are used to improve the conductivity of underlying poly layers (here transistor gate 52) and are not used as an antireflective layers in photolithographic processes since they do not significantly reduce the reflectivity of the

underlying layer. Instead, metal silicides often increasing the amount of reflectivity compared to an underlying layer not so coated and do not form on oxides. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that a rejection of claims 3, 15, 36, and 40 (and their dependent claims 8-10, 16-25, 37-39, and 41-42) under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) based on Kayanuma is not well founded.

The Office Action also refers to Noda et al. (U.S. patent number 5,397,729) on the uses of metal silicides as an anti-reflective film. In Noda, the anti-reflective film is not used for a photolithographic process. Instead, it is used in the second embodiment of Noda described there between column 7, line 65, and column 9, line 3, where an aluminum film is placed over EPROM transistors as a shielding film and the cited anti-reflection film is placed under the AL layer and over the EPROM. Consequently, it is not an antireflective layer for use in photolithography. Further, in its discussion of this second embodiment (the only one to use an anti-reflective file), the file is taken as a polycrystalline Si film or titanium nitride film (see column 8, line 14-17), with metal silicides only specifically mentioned for other embodiments where they are again used to improve conductance.

The Office Action rejects independent claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Takahashi et al. (U.S. patent number 5,618,749). This also is respectfully submitted to be in error. The Takahashi reference also has no teachings as to the use of antireflective layers for use in photolithographic process. As with the Kayanuma reference, the cited feature in the Office Action (layer 6b of Figure 9) is a metal silicide layer and is used for the same purpose as in the Kayanuma reference. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that a rejection of claim 26 and its dependent claims 27-30 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) based on Takahashi is not well founded.

The Office Action rejects independent claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based on Kayanuma and the secondary reference of Wang et al. (U.S. patent number 5,545,585) that is cited to provide specific dimensions for the conformal insulating layer. This secondary reference also provides no teachings on the use of anti-reflective layers in photolithographic processes. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that a rejection of claim 4 and its dependent claims 5-7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based on these references is also not well founded.

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New Claims

The present Amendment adds new claims 43-71. These claims further distinguish the present invention over the prior art by specifying a level of effectiveness for

the anti-reflective layer (claims 43-47, 52-58, and 65-68) or a specific composition (claims 46-51, 56, 57, 59-64, 67, and 69-71), namely the silicon rich oxinitride film (Si_xON_y) of the preferred PEARL embodiment.

Conclusion

For any of these reasons, reconsideration of the Office Action's rejection of claims 3-11, 15-30, and 36-42 and consideration of new claims 43-71 is therefore respectfully requested, and an early indication of their allowability is earnestly solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,



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July 30, 2002
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APPENDIX

Amended Claims

3.(Twice Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer; and

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer.

4.(Twice Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer; and

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

15.(Amended) A [The] method of [claim 14] forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

forming an insulating layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said lower electrode and forming side wall spacers, wherein said side wall spacers are formed on the side walls of the top electrode and of the inter-electrode region of the dielectric; and

forming a non-insulating layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, wherein said non-insulating layer is an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process.

26.(Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer; and

subsequently removing a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer and a portion of said bottom electrode layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said semiconductor body and forming one or more capacitors.

36.(Amended) A method of forming an integrated circuit comprising:
forming a conductive layer on a semiconductor body;
forming a capacitor structure, comprising:
a top electrode over a portion of said conductive layer; and
a dielectric layer between said top electrode and said conductive layer;
forming a conformal insulating layer over said capacitor structure and at least a portion of said conductive layer proximate to capacitor structure;
forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the structure resultant from said forming a conformal layer;
forming a patterned mask over the structure resultant from said forming an ARL; and
etching said conductive layer using said patterned mask.

40.(Amended) A method of forming an integrated circuit comprising:
forming a conductive layer on a semiconductor body;
providing a process flow for etching said conductive layer, whereby the gates of one or more transistors are formed, said flow including a photolithographic process comprising:

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the conductive layer; and

forming a patterned mask over said ARL, wherein said photolithographic process is optimized for forming said gates;

performing a capacitor formation process comprising:

forming one or more capacitor structures, each comprising a top electrode over a portion of said conductive layer and a dielectric layer between the top electrode and the conductive layer; and

forming a conformal insulating layer over said capacitor structures and at least a portion of said conductive layer proximate to capacitor structures, wherein the capacitor formation process is performed prior to forming said ARL, whereby said

ARL is additionally formed over said capacitor structures, and whereby said conformal insulating layer is formed such that said provided process flow is unaltered; and

etching said conductive layer according to said process flow, whereby the lower electrodes of said capacitor structures and said gates are formed.

Pending Claims

(Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled.)

3.(Twice Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer; and

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer.

4.(Twice Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer; and

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said conformal insulating layer is an oxide layer is formed in a thermal process.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein said thermal process is a rapid thermal oxidation is performed for a length of time in the range of from 10 to 60 seconds and at a temperature in the range of from 850°C to 1050°C.

7. The method according to claim 4, wherein said conformal insulating layer is formed by deposition.

8. The method of claim 3, wherein said ARL is an anti-reflective coating.

9. The method of claim 3, wherein said ARL is titanium nitride.

10. The method of claim 3, wherein said ARL is a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition anti-reflective layer (PEARL).

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

(Claims 12-14 have been cancelled)

15.(Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

- forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
- forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
- forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
- removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;
- forming an insulating layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer;
- removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said lower electrode and forming side wall spacers, wherein said side wall spacers are formed on the side walls of the top electrode and of the inter-electrode region of the dielectric; and
- forming a non-insulating layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, wherein said non-insulating layer is an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein said insulating layer is formed by deposition.

17.(Amended) The method according to claim 16, wherein prior to forming said insulating layer by deposition, an anneal is performed.

18. The method according to claim 15, wherein said insulating layer is grown.

19. The method according to claim 15, wherein said insulating layer is an oxide layer with a thickness in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

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20. The method according to claim 15, wherein said side wall spacers have a width in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

21. The method according to claim 15, wherein said ARL is an anti-reflective coating.

22. The method according to claim 15, wherein said ARL is titanium nitride.

23. The method according to claim 15, wherein said ARL is a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition anti-reflective layer (PEARL).

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein the plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

25. The method according to claim 15, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

26.(Amended) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;

forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer; and

subsequently removing a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer and a portion of said bottom electrode layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said semiconductor body and forming one or more capacitors.

27. The method according to claim 26, wherein said ARL is an anti-reflective coating.

28. The method according to claim 26, wherein said ARL is titanium nitride.

29. The method according to claim 26, wherein said ARL is a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition anti-reflective layer (PEARL).

30. The method according to claim 26, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

(Claims 31-35 have been cancelled.)

36.(Amended) A method of forming an integrated circuit comprising:
forming a conductive layer on a semiconductor body;
forming a capacitor structure, comprising:
a top electrode over a portion of said conductive layer; and
a dielectric layer between said top electrode and said conductive layer;
forming a conformal insulating layer over said capacitor structure and at least a portion of said conductive layer proximate to capacitor structure;
forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the structure resultant from said forming a conformal layer;
forming a patterned mask over the structure resultant from said forming an ARL; and
etching said conductive layer using said patterned mask.

37. The method according to claim 36, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

38. The method according to claim 37, wherein said conformal insulating layer is an oxide layer is formed in a thermal process.

39. The method according to claim 36, wherein said conductive layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

40.(Amended) A method of forming an integrated circuit comprising:
forming a conductive layer on a semiconductor body;
providing a process flow for etching said conductive layer, whereby the gates of one or more transistors are formed, said flow including a photolithographic process comprising:

forming an anti-reflective layer (ARL) for use in a photolithographic process over at least a portion of the conductive layer; and

forming a patterned mask over said ARL, wherein said photolithographic process is optimized for forming said gates;

performing a capacitor formation process comprising:

forming one or more capacitor structures, each comprising a top electrode over a portion of said conductive layer and a dielectric layer between the top electrode and the conductive layer; and

forming a conformal insulating layer over said capacitor structures and at least a portion of said conductive layer proximate to capacitor structures, wherein the capacitor formation process is performed prior to forming said ARL, whereby said ARL is additionally formed over said capacitor structures; and whereby said conformal insulating layer is formed such that said provided process flow is unaltered; and

etching said conductive layer according to said process flow, whereby the lower electrodes of said capacitor structures and said gates are formed.

41. The method according to claim 40, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

42. The method according to claim 41, wherein said conformal insulating layer is an oxide layer is formed in a thermal process.

43.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer;

forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer;

subsequently forming a photoresist over at least a portion of the resultant structure including said anti-reflective layer; and

irradiating said photoresist, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% or more.

44.(New) The method of claim 43, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% to 85%.

45.(New) The method of claim 43, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

46.(New) The method of claim 43, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film.

47.(New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

48.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

subsequently removing at least a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer to expose a portion of said lower electrode layer;

subsequently forming a conformal insulating layer over at least a portion of said exposed portion of the bottom electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer, said exposed dielectric layer and at least part of said top electrode layer proximate to said exposed dielectric layer; and

forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent to forming said conformal insulating layer, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film.

49.(New) The method of claim 48, further comprising subsequent to said forming an anti-reflective layer:

forming a photoresist over at least a portion of the resultant structure including said anti-reflective layer; and

irradiating said photoresist.

50.(New) The method of claim 48, wherein said conformal insulating layer has a thickness in the range of from 20Å to 70Å.

51.(New) The method according to claim 48, wherein the anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

52.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;

forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

forming an insulating layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer;

removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said lower electrode and forming side wall spacers, wherein said side wall spacers are formed on the side walls of the top electrode and of the inter-electrode region of the dielectric;

forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer;

subsequently forming a photoresist over at least a portion of the resultant structure including said anti-reflective layer; and

irradiating said photoresist, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% or more.

53.(New) The method according to claim 52, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% to 85%.

54.(New) The method according to claim 52, wherein said insulating layer is an oxide layer with a thickness in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

55.(New) The method according to claim 52, wherein said side wall spacers have a width in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

56.(New) The method according to claim 52, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film.

57.(New) The method according to claim 56, wherein the anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

58.(New) The method according to claim 52, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

59.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

- forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
- forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
- forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
- removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

- forming an insulating layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer;

- removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said lower electrode and forming side wall spacers, wherein said side wall spacers are formed on the side walls of the top electrode and of the inter-electrode region of the dielectric; and

- forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of the resultant structure subsequent removing a portion of said insulating layer and a portion of said dielectric layer, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film.

60.(New) The method according to claim 59, subsequent to said forming an anti-reflective layer:

- forming a photoresist over at least a portion of the resultant structure including said anti-reflective layer; and

- irradiating said photoresist.

61.(New) The method according to claim 59, wherein said insulating layer is an oxide layer with a thickness in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

62.(New) The method according to claim 59, wherein said side wall spacers have a width in the range of from 500Å to 2000Å.

63.(New) The method according to claim 59, wherein the anti-reflective layer has a thickness in the range of from 300Å to 400Å.

64.(New) The method according to claim 59, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

65.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

- forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
- forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
- forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
- removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;
- forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer;
- forming a photoresist over at least a portion of said anti-reflective layer;
- irradiating said photoresist, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% or more; and
- subsequently etching a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer and a portion of said bottom electrode layer using said photoresist, thereby exposing at least a portion of said semiconductor body and forming one or more capacitors.

66.(New) The method according to claim 65, wherein the anti-reflective layer reduces the reflectivity to the radiation that penetrates said photoresist by 70% to 85%.

67.(New) The method according to claim 65, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film.

68.(New) The method according to claim 65, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.

69.(New) A method of forming a capacitor in an integrated circuit comprising:

- forming a bottom electrode layer on a semiconductor body;
- forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion said bottom electrode;
- forming a top electrode layer over at least a portion of said dielectric layer;
- removing a portion of said top electrode layer to expose a portion of the dielectric layer;

- forming an anti-reflective layer over at least a portion of said top electrode and said exposed portion of the dielectric layer, wherein said anti-reflective layer is a Si_xON_y film;
- and

- subsequently removing a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer and a portion of said bottom electrode layer, thereby exposing at least a portion of said semiconductor body and forming one or more capacitors.

70.(New) The method according to claim 69, further comprising:

- forming a photoresist over at least a portion of said anti-reflective layer;
- irradiating said photoresist, wherein said removing a portion of said exposed portion of the dielectric layer and a portion of said bottom electrode layer is performed using said photoresist.

71.(New) The method according to claim 69, wherein said bottom electrode layer is additionally used to form the gate of one or more transistors formed on said integrated circuit.